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## A Motto for the Day.

And now, Sir, coming from a Slave State, as I do, I owe it to myself to say to you, I owe it to the subject, to state that to exactly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure in the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-considered determination that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the introduction of slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you approach, and justify, too, the British accusers for the introduction of that institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those territories choose to establish slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions to their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to answer them and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of slavery to exist among them.

—Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, Jan. 29, 1850.

Unavoidable absence and interruptions in our business have conspired to render impossible a devotion of our usual attention to our paper during the past few weeks. We regret those interruptions as much as our readers can, and we hope they have now terminated.

## Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Immediately after his inauguration, Mr. Lincoln sent his Cabinet appointments to the Senate. They were all unanimously confirmed, except those of Bates and Blair—a number of Southern Senators voting against their confirmation. The Cabinet is thus constituted:

Secretary of State—Wm. H. Seward.  
Secretary of Treasury—Salmon P. Chase.  
Secretary of War—Simon Cameron.  
Secretary of Navy—Gideon Welles.  
Secretary of Interior—Caleb B. Smith.  
Postmaster General—Montgomery Blair.  
Attorney General—Edwin M. Stanton.

As a general rule, the Cabinet is highly satisfactory to the Republicans throughout the country. The greatest statesman of the age, there was an appropriate placing in Mr. Seward in the leading Cabinet position, and his appointment has for weeks been conceded as a matter of course. There is an equal fitness in assigning Gov. Chase the Treasury Department. Mr. Chase sacrifices much of personal interest for the good of the country by resigning his Senatorship—having just entered upon a six years' term—and we are sure that nothing short of a high sense of public duty could have induced him to accept the position. He is the right man in the right place, and under his direction the country will feel a security in the management of our finances that has not felt for long years.

The appointment of Messrs. Seward and Chase alone would give great weight and character to the Cabinet, and in more respects than one indicates the sound judgment and policy of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Cameron is known to be one of the shrewdest financiers of the country, and his appointment to the War Department will afford ample opportunity for a display, not only of his financial abilities, but of his back bone. We know but little of Mr. Welles; but he is a Connecticut politician of the old school of politics, of strong Whig antecedents, and is regarded as an able man of the strictest integrity.

The appointment of Caleb B. Smith, as Secretary of the Interior, will give entire satisfaction to the country, and especially to the West. We had hoped to see Schuyler Colfax representing Indiana in the Cabinet; but next to him for Postmaster General, no man in the West could be found bringing stronger claims and recommendations than Mr. Smith. The department of the Interior is just the place for him, and the country will commend the judgment of the President in the selection. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, is a son of the venerable F. Blair, who, we believe, has occupied the same position, and is a brother of Frank Blair, of St. Louis. Mr. Bates, the Attorney General, is well known by the entire country, as an honorable man and a statesman of no mean pretensions.

As a whole, the Cabinet is perhaps the ablest that could have been selected, and in a political point of view will maintain the Republican standard as Mr. Lincoln received it fresh from the people on the sixth of November last.

## Important Omission.

The telegraph, as is usually the case in the hurry of transmitting lengthy and important messages, made bad work with Mr. Lincoln's inaugural. We find that quite an important portion of the message on the decisions of the Supreme Court was omitted. We copy from an eastern exchange that portion of the message entire, placing the portion omitted from our report in italics:

I do not forget the position assumed by some that Constitutional objections are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case to the parties to a suit, as well as to the objects of that suit. While they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other Departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effects following it, being limited to that particular case with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, it can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon a vital question affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, [as] in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, in the extent, practically, of resigning their government to the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them. It is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

Mr. Lincoln stilling the tempest.

We read in sacred history of a great tempest, the violence of which rocked the ocean to its depths, and lashed the furious waves from shore to shore. The mariners were alarmed, and in their dismay, they called upon One in their midst—"save us, we perish." Then He arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea, and said "peace, be still," and there was a great calm.

Our country has just been rocked and tossed by the waves of fanaticism and violence, threatening to dash to pieces the grandest fabric of human government ever devised by man. Dismay had seized upon all true lovers of the constitution, and after being betrayed by those in command, and by those to whom they had a right to look for protection, all eyes were turned to the new commander—ABRAHAM LINCOLN is now at the helm, and with his steady arm, his piercing eye, and his noble heart, he is stilling the tempest, and guiding the vessel from the rocks and whirlpools in which he found it, into open seas and more propitious gales.

Through the agency of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, thank God! the country is saved. If dissolution and discord now come upon us, it must be through the agency of the people—not the officers of the Government—and hence our strong hope that the Rubicon is passed and the country spared the disgrace and misfortune of further serious outbreak.

The inaugural will be found on our first page, to which we invite the attention of every reader. Aside from the errors incident to telegraphing, it will be pronounced an able, firm and dignified paper—just what was needed. Every sentiment suits us to a dot, as it will every well-wisher of the country.

Important from Texas.

RECALL OF CAPT. HILL TO SURRENDER FORT BROWN.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Advices received here from Galveston state that Capt. Hill, in reply to the demands of the Texas Commissioners, refused to evacuate Fort Brown, or surrender to them the Government property in his charge.

It is stated that Capt. Hill has ordered reinforcements from Ringgold's barracks to retake the Government property on Brazos Island. A collision between the Government and State troops is imminent.

THE GALVESTON NEWS OF THE 22d February gives further details of the surrender of the United States property by Gen. Twiggs.

The famous Texas Ranger, Gen. McCulloch, was entrusted by the Convention Committee to obtain possession of the federal forts and other military property at San Antonio, and on that frontier.

Gen. McCulloch hastened forward in consequence of learning that Gen. Twiggs had been relieved by order of the Secretary of War, and was to be succeeded by Col. Carlos A. Wadsworth, who is a northern man, and his views on the political crisis are not known.

On Friday evening the San Antonio K. G. C.'s, 200 in number—a well armed and equipped body—marched out to meet the coming troops under McCulloch from the Salado, four miles off. At two o'clock on Saturday, 20th of Feb., a picked band of men—entered San Antonio on horseback, as an advance guard. Later, 500 more marched in. Guards were at once stationed around the Arsenal, over the artillery park, and all the Government buildings.

A letter to a gentleman, who has kindly placed it at our disposal, says: After the city companies took possession of the Alamo, General Twiggs, accompanied by Major Nichols, met Gen. McCulloch in the Main Plaza. The horsemen paraded around them, and there was a burst of cheers as the three officers met. A demand was made for the surrender of the Federal property, and the immediate evacuation of the place by the United States soldiers, without their arms. The reply was, that every soldier would be shot down ere submitting to that disgrace.

At half past 12 o'clock, however, terms were agreed upon. The soldiers leave town immediately, taking their side arms and a sufficient supply of stores to enable them to leave the State.

The government property is now in charge of the citizen soldiers of the place.

Another letter says: Col. Lee, United States Army, has just arrived. He is too late to effect anything, even if disposed to offer resistance. The Rangers will return to their camp on the Salado, and will at once march to take possession of the other United States forts and garrisons on the frontier. It is thought they will be surrendered without resistance, as large will be the force brought against them. The Lone Star flag once more floats from the Alamo.

Texas declared herself out of the Union on the 4th. Gov. Houston will neither resign or take the oath of allegiance.

## Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Commodore Stewart is appointed President of the Court Martial for the trial of Captain Armstrong. Commodores Shubrick, Paulding, Jarvis and Reed, will sit as judges. Captain Armstrong will be defended by Messrs. Seward, Fish, and others.

The charges against Armstrong are: First, disobedience of orders; second, failure to reinforce Fort Pickens, when requested by Lieut. Slennier; third, failure to supply the Fort with provisions.

Andrew Johnson says publicly he wishes nothing more than to go to the Tennessee convention.

Mrs. Lincoln was today presented with a span of magnificent horses on the part of several New York gentlemen.

The feeling among the diplomats is that the inaugural will be very acceptable to the European powers.

Judge Douglas received the following despatch to-day from Richmond: "Is there any hope; can we remain in the Union?" To which Messrs. Douglas and Crittenden replied: "Yes, there is hope; stand firm, and all will yet be right."

Mr. Douglas said today, "that the inaugural shows that Lincoln has the nerve to say what is right, platform or no platform. I defend the inaugural, believing it an emanation from the brain and heart of a patriot." Mr. Douglas strongly favors the appointment of Crittenden to the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, and Frank Blair are going to stump New Hampshire for the Union.

N. B. Judd, of Chicago, is nominated Secretary of Legation to the same place. John A. Kasson, of Ohio, is nominated Post Assistant Postmaster General.

No nomination is yet made of successor to General Twiggs. The President has Major Anderson under advisement; but the probabilities favor Col. Sumner. Influential parties are pressing Philip Donahoe for Navy Officer at New York. Judge Wilnot and others are urging S. N. Pettit for Governor of Nebraska. Capt. Schurz will doubtless have the Sardinian mission, Anson Burlingame, the other applicant, having withdrawn in his favor. Mr. Chapin of the Buffalo Express, is to have the Buffalo Post Office.

The Californians, 144 strong, called upon the President this afternoon. Eugene Sullivan, Leland Stanford, and Dr. Roberts were appointed to accompany their visit to Mr. Lincoln, at the White House, and from the White House, they proceeded to the residence of Senator Latham, of California, who invited them, in 2nd after a toast, in California wine to inaugurate a new era of friendship between the States, and which was a stirring Union speech, closing with the expression of the hope that his visitors would all get offices.

This was received with a partial concurrence. They then called on Senator Baker, Vice President Hannin, and Senator Johnson. Their visit to General Scott is deferred until to-morrow.

Numerous other State delegations were engaged in visiting. General Scott was called upon by many two speeches in the course of an hour and a half.

Messrs. Crawford, Forsyth and Rowan, the commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, are in Washington, and it is said will make known the purpose of their visit to the President on Tuesday.

A number of Senators of the late Congress left to-day, among them Ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania. The Republican Senators contemplated holding a caucus to agree on new officers for that body.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The War Department to-day received letters from Major Anderson, dated the 4th, but they contained nothing of special importance. The most friendly feelings exist between him and the South Carolina authorities. Postal facilities are still open to him and privileges of mailing to a limited extent continue.

Jonathan A. Jones, of Illinois, was today appointed Superintendent of Statistics in the State Department, vice H. C. McLaughlin.

Numerous visitors were at the different Departments this morning, and many applications for special importance.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 2d inst., contains Galveston dates of the 26th. The Texas forces under Colonel Ford, accompanied by Commissioner Nichols, found at Brazos, twenty soldiers under Lieutenant Thompson, guns and plenty of artillery stores, ammunition, etc. Capt. Hill had previously taken his light battery, and with his party was on route to Brazos, to destroy the gun carriages and movable there.

On demanding of Capt. Hill the surrender of Fort Brown he called Capt. Nichols and his men traitors, and to Fort Ringgold for 200 men. Capt. Hill's men say that he is determined to defend Fort Brown to the last, and would not obey any orders from Gen. Twiggs to surrender. The troops at Fort Brown were in excellent health and spirits. Texas troops were being sent from Galveston to reinforce Colonel Ford, who was at Brownsville.

The corps diplomatic called upon the President this afternoon. The Prussian Minister Baron Von Gersdorff made the address.

Preston King will probably be appointed Second Assistant Post Master General.

Hon. John Bell will go to Richmond tomorrow to visit the Commissioners and exert his influence for peace.

It is rumored that Senator Sumner prefers to remain in the Senate as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, rather than accept the appointment of Minister to England, which it is understood will be tendered him.

It is rumored that Gen. Abbott is to go as Consul to Callao, Peru.

The appointment of John J. Crittenden to one of the vacant seats in the Supreme Court bench is warmly favored by Senator Sumner and others. They take the position that his appointment will be a peace offering to the border States and significant of Mr. Lincoln's regard to the Southern Senator. Mr.

Trumbull and others oppose Mr. Crittenden's appointment bitterly. It is understood that Mr. Lincoln is determined to present no appointment which will have a tendency to divide the party.

The diplomatic corps, in full costume, paid an official visit to the President to-day, and were introduced by Secretary Seward.

Figaniere, the Portuguese minister, delivered an address in French, a copy of which had been previously furnished Mr. Lincoln, expressive of the good will and feeling of their respective governments to the United States, and for the success of the Administration.

The President briefly replied, and with much warmth, heartily reciprocating the kindly sentiments expressed.

News by Telegraph.

On the reception of President Lincoln's inaugural, the secessionists in consequence of some accessions to their ranks, called a meeting of the citizens of the county to-day to instruct delegates to the secession convention. However, that the Union sentiment prevailed, and the meeting adjourned without action amid much enthusiasm for the stars and stripes.

Fort Kearney, March 7.—Pony Express with dates to 23d, passed at 6:30 this evening. The Union celebration at San Francisco on the 22d, absorbed all attention. The day was universally observed by an abstaining from business.

It is estimated that over 20,000 people attended the Union meeting. Speeches were made by Edward Stanley, Eugene Casserly, Col. Crockett and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring the unalterable attachment of California to the Union; that there exists no power under the Constitution for a State to secede. That California will cheerfully acquiesce in any honorable plan for the adjustment of the existing difficulties so as to secure the rights of all the States, and that California repudiates the secession of the Southern States.

McDonough was nominated as a candidate for the United States Senate by a caucus of twenty-eight Douglas Democrats on the 20th.

Filling the Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Mr. Holloway, editor of a paper in Indiana, is strongly pressed by Secretary Smith as Commissioner of Patents.

Statement that Mr. Sumner opposes Mr. Crittenden's nomination to the Supreme Bench is erroneous. Mr. Sumner approves of the nomination. The nomination, however, continues to challenge decided opposition from influential quarters and it is feared it will not be made.

Messrs. Badger and Ruffin of North Carolina, and Holt of Kentucky, are now talked of.

Mr. Lincoln found about seventy vacancies in offices under the Government.

The nomination of Messrs. Dale, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and A. Williams of Illinois, as Judge of Kansas, were sent to the Senate, but before the messenger reached the Capitol, the Senate had adjourned.

The overland mail contractors on the central route have pretty much determined to run the pony express between St. Joseph and Placerville, Cal., three times instead of twice a week, after July next.

The United States Marshal of the day were successively introduced, when the line being formed, the people rushed to congratulate the new President. The rush was very great.

Thus ended for the day the inauguration ceremonies.

Though the enthusiasm was not by any means equal to that manifested on former similar occasions, everything passed off quietly. The simplest civil and military preparations were made by the municipal authorities and General Scott to provide for any emergency that might arise. During the day the military patrols were on duty all over the city, and the greatest vigilance was maintained upon and observed by the regulars.

The display of soldiery was very fine, but not equal to that of the twenty-second of February. The companies were quite numerous but of moderate size. As a rule the Republican Association was placed in the order of march immediately after the Ex-Presidents. This organization had with them a triumphal car drawn by white horses, on which was the word "Union" in large letters. The word "Constitution" on the sides.

The car was covered with miniature flags, with red, white and blue drapery, and contained thirty-four little girls representing so many States, and two young ladies representing the North and South. The whole affair was in the uniform of ten Wide Awakes, in full charge—cane, cap and all.

The various bodies of the United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city. The sappers and miners alone being in the procession—Lieut. Gen. Scott, it is said, was near the Capitol with Capt. Barry's company of light artillery, and Major Hoskins' command of infantry. The officers, it is reported, were continually passing to and fro, and it is said that the General was heard to exclaim, "Everything is going on peaceably. Thank God Almighty for it."

500 delegates from New York were in the procession, marching abreast and wearing badges, with the words "New York" on them. Several other large delegations also joined in the line. The scene presented from the front was very fine. The avenue in front of the Capitol was thronged. The crowd extended to a great distance on either side, and reached into the Capitol grounds.

Every available spot was black with people, being clinging to the rails, mounting on fences, and climbing trees. On the outer edge a concourse of volunteer soldiers halted, and stood at rest during the ceremony of inauguration. A great number of flags were flying, and as the sun shone brightly on the gay dresses of the ladies, and the stars and stripes, and the uniforms and glittering weapons of the soldiery, the scene was exceedingly animated.

Photographers were on the ground to take an impression of the scene.

The inauguration ball last night for which most extensive preparations had been made, was a great success. It was very fully attended and passed off in a manner satisfactory to all.

Mr. Lincoln with his family, accompanied by Vice President Hannin and family, Senator Douglas and other distinguished personages, entered the hall about 11 o'clock, and after a brief promenade, received the personal congratulations of such as chose to be presented to them.

Soon afterwards the President and party proceeded to the supper room, and subsequently some of the party, including Senator Douglas and Mrs. Lincoln, who were partners, danced a quadrille.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Soldiers were stationed on house tops, on the line of the procession to act as sharpshooters in case of riotous proceedings.

Several hundred visitors from New York, called on Gen. Scott and the President this evening. Great numbers left the city on the evening trains.

The opening sentiment of the inaugural address: "Fellow citizens of the United States," was the signal for prolonged applause—the Union sentiment thereof, striking a tender chord in the popular breast. Again, when after defining certain actions to be his duty, he said and "I shall perform it," there was a spontaneous and uproarious manifestation of applause, which continued for some moments. Every sentence which indicated firmness in the Presidential chair, and every statement of a conciliatory nature, was cheered to the echo, while his appeal to his dissatisfied fellow countrymen, desiring them to reflect calmly, and not hurry into rash steps, was welcomed by one and all heartily and cordially.

The closing sentence upon the water pots of many of his hearers, and at this point alone did the melodious voice of the President close. Judge Taney did not remove his eyes from Mr. Lincoln during the entire delivery. Mr. Douglas, who stood by the right of the railing, was apparently satisfied, as he exclaimed ( sotto voce ) "Good; that's so; no coercion; and a good appeal." Judge Taney was the first person who shook hands with Mr. Lincoln, and was followed by Mr. Buchanan and Messrs. Chase, Douglas and a host of others. A southern gentleman seized him by the hand and said, "God bless you my dear Sir; you will save us;" to which Mr. Lincoln replied, "I am very glad that what I have said causes pleasure to southerners, because I then know they are pleased with what is right." On the steps were Gov. King and many influential New Yorkers—Governors Hopkins and Sprague, of Rhode Island; Buckingham, of Connecticut, and the entire cabinet of the outgoing administration.

In reply to questions, Mr. Buchanan, with a wretched and suspicious leer, said, "I cannot say what he means until I read his inaugural. I cannot understand the secret meaning of the document which has been simply read in my hearing."

Mr. Douglas has said—"he does not mean coercion; he says nothing about retaking the forts or Federal property; he is all right."

While conservative people are in rupture over the inaugural, it cannot be denied that many a northerner look upon it as a precursor of war. They will possibly take a calmer view to-morrow. Mr. Weed is delighted with it, and even Mr. Wigfall publicly declares it a most able paper. Certainly, its conciliatory tone and frank outspoken declaration of loyalty to the whole country, captured the hearts of many heretofore opposed to Mr. Lincoln; and its firm enunciation of purpose to fulfill his oath, to maintain the constitution and laws challenges universal respect.

The arrangements for the preservation of peace were admirable. A large force of special police, with conspicuous badges, were distributed all along the line of procession, and about the Capitol, but their presence was generally sufficient to insure order. In a few cases where individual fights occurred, the police intervened so promptly as to prevent the collision being general. They immediately dispersed every gathering of people who manifested the least improper excitement or attempted to vociferate sentiments of defiance or incendiary.

The several companies of United States artillery, all under arms, were on the streets, near their quarters, with horses hitched up and riders standing by their sides ready to vault into the saddle at an instant's notice. Files of mounted troops were stationed at different points in the city, conveying to headquarters prompt intelligence of any disturbance. The turn out of the District militia was quite impressive. The Washington Light Infantry looked quite well; they are a fine looking set of young men. The National Guard, the corps whose secession sympathies are well understood here, failed to participate in the parade, but I understand they were on duty at the armory, ready to turn out if needed, to aid in preserving the peace.

The New Yorkers, numbering at least 600, proceeded this afternoon to the White House to call upon the President. Mr. Lincoln came out, Stewart L. Woodford introduced the party, and the President made a brief speech. At the conclusion he was greeted with a hearty round of cheering, after which several gentlemen shook hands with him, but he found it necessary to break away from the company. The delegation then re-formed and marched to the residence of Hon. Simon Cameron, who appeared in answer to their calls, and addressed them briefly. The company then proceeded to pay their respects to Hon. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, at the St. Charles Hotel. He came out and made an eloquent and earnest Union speech, endorsing the President's inaugural without qualification. They also called on Gen. Scott.

FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT.—Wm. Estes, who was on trial before the U. S. District Court last week for putting in circulation counterfeit coin, was found guilty, and on Tuesday morning Judge Nelson sentenced him to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The way of the transgressor is hard. Estes is a young man, and for this one step in crime, he surrenders to government five years of his life—five years of disgrace and remorse. The lesson should not be lost to his associates in crime—of which there is no doubt an extensive gang in the Western part of the State.

Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford, from the Southern Confederacy, are expected daily the arrival of their colleague Rowan. Much solicitude is expressed as to their business with this government.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed Norman B. Judd as Minister to Berlin, Herman Christmann, of Illinois, as Secretary of Legation, and John A. Kasson, of Iowa, as First Assistant Postmaster General. The President did not send in any nominations to-day.

The Legislature.

This body adjourned last Friday. As yet we are unable to ascertain what has been done, and must await the publication of a list of the laws. A number of railroad projects were put through upon the heels of adjournment, as well as other important measures, and it will not be surprising if many things have been done which ought not to have been done, and some things left undone which should have been done. We shall know in a few days.

INAUGURAL INCIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

During the delivery of the Inaugural, which commenced at half-past one, Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at allusions to the Union. Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the most attention to every word of the address, and at its conclusion the latter administered the usual oath, in making which Mr. Lincoln was most vociferously cheered.

The Chief Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion.

The inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive.

At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony, the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber and from thence to his carriage; and the military forming as in the procession of this morning, accompanied him with Mr. Buchanan and the committee of arrangements to the White House.

On reaching the executive mansion, the troops formed in double line on the main avenue, and the baroque containing the Presidential party passed through to the mansion.

Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the Hall and there took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope, in cordial terms, that his administration might prove a happy and a prosperous one.

The Ex-President then retired to the residence of District Attorney Auld, where he will temporarily sojourn until his departure from the city to-morrow evening.

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In reply to questions, Mr. Buchanan, with a wretched and suspicious leer, said, "I cannot say what he means until I read his inaugural. I cannot understand the secret meaning of the document which has been simply read in my hearing."

Mr. Douglas has said—"he does not mean coercion; he says nothing about retaking the forts or Federal property; he is all right."

While conservative people are in rupture over the inaugural, it cannot be denied that many a northerner look upon it as a precursor of war. They will possibly take a calmer view to-morrow. Mr. Weed is delighted with it, and even Mr. Wigfall publicly declares it a most able paper. Certainly, its conciliatory tone and frank outspoken declaration of loyalty to the whole country, captured the hearts of many heretofore opposed to Mr. Lincoln; and its firm enunciation of purpose to fulfill his oath, to maintain the constitution and laws challenges universal respect.

The arrangements for the preservation of peace were admirable. A large force of special police, with conspicuous badges, were distributed all along the line of procession, and about the Capitol, but their presence was generally sufficient to insure order. In a few cases where individual fights occurred, the police intervened so promptly as to prevent the collision being general. They immediately dispersed every gathering of people who manifested the least improper excitement or attempted to vociferate sentiments of defiance or incendiary.

The several companies of United States artillery, all under arms, were on the streets, near their quarters, with horses hitched up and riders standing by their sides ready to vault into the saddle at an instant's notice. Files of mounted troops were stationed at different points in the city, conveying to headquarters prompt intelligence of any disturbance. The turn out of the District militia was quite impressive. The Washington Light Infantry looked quite well; they are a fine looking set of young men. The National Guard, the corps whose secession sympathies are well understood here, failed to participate in the parade, but I understand they were on duty at the armory, ready to turn out if needed, to aid in preserving the peace.

The New Yorkers, numbering at least 600, proceeded



# The Messenger.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Advertisers will please remember that the MESSANGER has a circulation of nearly double that of any other paper in the St. Croix Valley.

## Religious Notice.

Rev. C. H. Dutton, Universalist, from Lowell, Mass., will preach in Pugsley's Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week.

The Ladies' Social Union will meet with Mrs. Willard on Thursday afternoon.

The people of Olmstead county, (Minnesota) have contributed and forwarded, in cash and grain, five hundred dollars for the relief of the Kansas sufferers.

Immured.—Two of Burbank's teams broke through the ice while crossing the Cannon River a few days since, and one of the teams of four horses, were drowned. The mails came to us in a moist condition.

INAGURATION AND ITS INCIDENTS.—We devote much of our space to-day to the inauguration incidents at Washington, believing that everything connected with the important event will prove highly interesting to every reader.

PROVED OUT.—Jim. Cavanaugh, formerly a member of Congress from this State, is now filibustering in Sonora, having outgrown his usefulness in Minnesota. Gen. Shields, late U. S. Senator, went to California a year since for the same reason.

The contract for the grading of Stinson Alley was awarded on last Monday to the parties owning the property connected with the street. Quite a large number of workmen are now engaged on the work. The contracts are to be completed by the 15th of April.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Senator Rice will please accept our acknowledgments for the receipt of a large number of valuable public documents which are almost indispensable to an editor's library—many of which we had much desired to possess. We are under continued obligations to Senator Wilkinson, and to Representatives Wisdom, Aldrich and Lovejoy for similar favors.

UNITED STATES VS. JENKS.—The trial of Jenks for robbing the mails, terminated before the U. S. District Court last Thursday. The evidence of guilt was said to be overwhelming; but to the utter surprise of the Court, the bar and the public, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

COL. MITCHELL.—Col. A. M. Mitchell, the first acting Marshal of Minnesota, and in 1880 a candidate for Delegate to Congress in opposition to Gov. St. Louis, died at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 28th ult. During the Mexican war, Col. Mitchell was commander of the first Ohio regiment, in which position he distinguished himself for his bravery and skill. His age was 52 years.

EXECUTED.—On Friday of last week Henry Craggler, convicted some time since of the murder of Henry Boughton, was executed at Albert Lea, Freeborn County. Craggler was a hard nut—a desperate and worthless character. We are not in favor of the straggling process, but if the system must be tolerated in our State, we trust that no better men than Craggler will ever be its victims.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We observe that in all the hard-wood regions of our State, the most extensive arrangements are being made for the manufacture of maple sugar. The favorable weather, the secession of the cane States, or some other cause, has imbued our people with decided saccharine proclivities. We understand a large amount of sugar will be manufactured on the upper St. Croix and Mississippi.

THROUGH THE ICE.—A fine team belonging to Captain Isaac Gray, broke through the ice immediately opposite the Penitentiary on Friday. But for the nearness of the accident to the city where immediate assistance was procured, the team would have been lost. There are many dangerous places on the lake, while travel on the river has been entirely suspended on account of the weakness of the ice. Teamsters and others should be extremely cautious while on the ice, as the late rains have weakened it very much.

SOCIABLES, some of them under the name of "Mite Societies," "Unions," &c., are becoming quite numerous in our city. We believe the First and Second Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal and Universalist Societies have been associations of this character connected with them—all of them being well sustained. The social advantages and pleasure afforded by these assemblies are highly advantageous and pleasant and should be embraced by all our citizens. Success to them.

## TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED MAL ROBBERS.

—ACQUITTAL OF HOOKER—EASTON CONVICTED.—Indictments were found against each of the parties arrested in January and charged with tampering with the mails in this place, and the causes being separated, the trial of Hooker, the deputy Post Master, was commenced last Friday morning. A large number of witnesses were examined, revealing a degree of tampering with the mails, and a carelessness in the mode of conducting the postal matters of this city, truly startling. It was shown that for months past, the through mails from the East to Taylor's Falls, and from the Falls East, as well as many of our local mails, scarcely escaped depredation; and in at least eleven instances entire packages, containing from one to twenty letters, were wholly abstracted, while others reached their destination broken open, rifled of their contents and re-sealed. It was shown that Easton slept with Hooker in the Post Office, had access to the sleeping room of the office at all hours, that they spent much of their time together in the distributing department, and that other parties made the office a regular loafing place.

After an absence of three hours the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" the evidence of guilt not being deemed sufficient to convict. We are rejoiced to know that in the eyes of the law Mr. Hooker is not guilty; but how, with an active post office experience of five or six years, he could so far be imposed upon by an associate or others without such experience, as to permit a systematic abstraction of large packages of letters day after day, week after week, and month after month, and to permit of the interception of business correspondence between remote parties without detecting the fraud, is an anomaly in post office management which we have not heard elucidated, but which may perhaps be susceptible of satisfactory explanation.

It was reserved for young Easton to bear the burden, it would appear, of all the mail depredations in the State. Last evening the jury returned a verdict of guilty, but with a unanimous recommendation to the clemency of the Court. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment, being the shortest term under the statutes. In pronouncing judgement, Judge Nelson remarked that upon the recommendation of the jury, and in view of his youth and previous good standing, and further in view of the remarkable temptation to which he was exposed by the loose and reprehensible manner in which the affairs of the Stillwater office were conducted, he felt constrained to extend all the mercy of the Court.

We do not feel disposed to moralize upon this sad affair—we can only hope that the lessons to be adduced will not be lost upon other young men.

Prof. Billings, the successful and accomplished teacher of music, who spent a few months in our city professionally, is now teaching in Wabashaw.

## Council Proceedings.

Concort Room, March 4, 1881. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Councilmen Davis, Clay and Recorder. The Mayor being absent, Council was called to order by the Recorder, and on motion, Councilman Davis was elected Mayor pro tem.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A report was received from Commissioners of Olive street, reporting progress and asking further time—on motion, the report was accepted and the further time of two weeks was granted.

On motion, the Council proceeded to open the proposals for the grading of Stinson Alley. Proposals read, and the following being the lowest bids were accepted by the Council:

Kattenberg's lot, No. 4, block 28, 25 feet at 30 cts. per cubic yard—Mower's lot, No. 1, block 28, 60 feet at 38 cts. per cubic yard—Holemba's lot, No. 1, block 28, 114 1/2 feet at 38 cts. per cubic yard—Columbus's lot, No. 4, block 28, 25 feet, at 40 cts. per cubic yard, awarded to James Kelly.

Columbus's lot, No. 3, block 28 N. 26 feet at 10 cts. per cubic yard, awarded to Joseph E. Schlenk.

Brunswick's lot, No. 1, block 28, 15 feet at 10 cts. per cubic yard, awarded to Julius Brunswick.

Columbus's lot, No. 4, block 28, S. 25 feet at 10 cts. per cubic yard, awarded to Jos. Wolfe.

Darling & Scheffer, lot No. 2, block 28, N. 49 feet at 10 cts. per cubic yard, awarded to Darling & Scheffer.

City Levee lot, earth filling, at 25 cts. per cubic yard—City Levee lot, gravel filling, at 50 cts. per cubic yard—Carli's lots, Nos. 5, 7 and 8, gravel filling, at 50 cts. per cubic yard—Carli's lots, Nos. 5, 7 and 8, earth filling, at 20 cts. per cubic yard—Unknown lot, No. 7, earth filling, at 35 cts. per cubic yard—Unknown ditto, gravel filling, at 90 cts. per cubic yard—also the west half of alley from S. and to Chestnut street, or such parts as will not be done by the owners of lots, at last given prices, awarded to C. Carli.

On motion, Council adjourned.

JAS. S. DAVIS, Mayor pro tem.

R. W. PROCKM, Recorder.

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# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

NUMBER 38.

## STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance.

Advertisements are charged for by the square.

Office in GREGG'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, for one insertion, 10 cents.  
One square, for one month, 1 dollar.  
One square, for three months, 3 dollars.  
One square, for six months, 5 dollars.  
One square, for one year, 8 dollars.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered.

Advertisements for real estate, will be charged for each square, by the month.

Advertisements for legal notices, will be charged for each square, by the month.

Advertisements for notices of sale, will be charged for each square, by the month.

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## DOWN BY THE RIVER.

BY J. A. W. FOSTER, AUTHOR OF "THE FISH."

Mary and John sat on the bank of the river.

And watched the waving shadows fly.

Like falling petals over in level tide.

And many a merry song was sung.

And many a joyous tale was told.

Till the air with our faint laughter rang.

And echo replied from the forest old.

Memory tells me that they were fair.

And many a merry song was sung.

And many a joyous tale was told.

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## Self-Control—A Family Incident.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Mother!" cried a little girl, rushing

into the room where a lady sat reading.

"Mother! John struck me in the face

with all his might! Oh dear! oh dear!

It hurts so!"

And the child pressed her hand against

her cheek, and threw her head back-

ward and forward, as if she were in great

pain.

The lady's face reddened, instantly,

and the book fell from her hand to the

floor. There was anger in her heart

against John, and in the blindness of her

sudden indignation, she resolved to pun-

ish him with a severe chastisement. But

when she reached the apartment in which

her child had been playing, she paused

suddenly and stood still. A timely

thought glancing through her mind, had

arrested her.

"This will not do. I must control

myself," she said, speaking half aloud.

Then, after a resolute strife with her

angry feelings, the mother went back to

the room where she had left her weeping

child, and sitting down in her old place,

said, with as calm and steady a voice as

she could assume:

"Agnes, let me see your cheek."

"Oh dear! how it hurts!" sobbed Ag-

nes, as she came to her mother's side, her

hand still pressed to her face.

The lady gently removed the hand,

and examined her little girl's cheek.

There was a red mark, as if a blow had

been received, but no evidence of a

bruise.

"Agnes," said the mother, now speaking

very calmly and gently, yet with a

firmness that at once subdued the excite-

ment of her child's mind, "I want you

to stop crying, and tell me all about this

trouble with John."

The child's sobs ceased to flow, and

she looked up into her mother's face.

"Agnes, you gave the first provoca-

tion in this matter, you or John?"

"John struck me in the face!" re-

plied the child, evincing a great deal of

angry feeling toward her brother.

"Why did he strike you?"

"Agnes was silent."

"Who saw the trouble between you

and John?" inquired the mother.

"Why, Mary saw it. She'll tell you

that John struck me in the face with all

his might!"

"Tell Mary that I wish to see her."

Agnes went for her sister. When they

returned, the mother said:

"Now, Mary, tell me all about this

trouble with John and Agnes."

"You saw him strike me, didn't you,

Mary?" said Agnes, with the eagerness

of resentment.

"I will question Mary," said the moth-

er, "and while I am doing so, you, Ag-

nes, must have nothing to say. After

Mary has finished, then you can correct

her statement if you wish to. Now,

Mary, say on."

"Well, mother, I'll tell you just how

it was," said Mary. "Agnes was teas-

ing John, and John got angry."

"And struck his sister?" There was

a tone of severity in the mother's voice.

## Jeff. Davis's Invasion.

According to all the evidence presented

it appears that fifty thousand soldiers

are deemed sufficient by the Montgomery

philosophers to subjugate the North, and

overthrow the government of the United

States. The length of time required to

complete the job is not stated so concisely

as we could wish, but we presume it is

set down for only a few days, "inasmuch

as the cash funds sought to be supplied

by the treason Congress amount to only

fifteen millions of dollars, exclusive of

the larcenies perpetrated at New Or-

leans. This sum would maintain an ar-

my of fifty thousand men about four

months economically distributed. Gen-

er Davis's movements must therefore be a

good deal more rapid than Napoleon's,

and his blows more telling than Marl-

borough's. It becomes him also to put

his columns in motion very soon, before

the warm months. However valiant his

soldiers may be in July, they will fare

poorly in a Northern December. The

border Ruffians who penetrated to

Western Kansas in the summer of 1855,

and who were frozen in the following win-

ter, and many of them actually perished

in the frosts and snows which they had

never seen in Alabama and Georgia.

This obviously suggests, to Gen. Davis

short work—a sudden and decisive cam-

paign with as little delay as possible.

It will, of course, be his first business to

march on Washington and do up that

town, after which the villages of Phila-

delphia, New York and Boston will fur-

nish him employment for a week or so.

It is clear that the Northwest cannot hope

to share in the compliments of the sea-

son so early as our favored relatives on

the Atlantic, but very much may be ex-

pected, no doubt, from Gen. Davis's good

intentions and the necessity which de-

termines him of finishing his task be-

fore his fifteen millions are spent, and his

fifty thousand men frozen to death.

It would not be surprising, however, if

the marching of fifty thousand "confed-











# HAYLAND, DRAPER & PARKER

MARINE,  
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

LOGS.

LUMBER,  
AND GENERAL

Merchandise!

Handling and embracing a general

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,

Grain, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,

Maple, Sugar, Raisins, Apples, Prunes,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Cigars,

Shells, Vanilla, Licorice, Alcohol, Baking

Flour, &c., &c.

Also a Full and Complete Assortment

OF

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of

Domestic shirtings, Shirtings, Prints, Blue

Drills, Denims, Flannels, Tickings, Ginghams,

Delaines, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Rib-

bons, Boots, Thread, &c.

Our Stock of Clothing

Is the largest and best we have ever before

offered in this market.

We have, as usual, a full and general

assortment of

Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Wooten-

ware, Crockery, Jugs, Jars, Cans, Earthen

ware, Glass & Queensware, Window shades, Wall

paper, Blank books and stationery, Furniture,

Grain cradles, Rakes, Shovels, COOKING

STOVES & stove pipes, Carpets, Machine

blankets and Horse blankets, Shovel, Buck

gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

The subscribers beg leave to inform all their

old customers and the public generally, that

they have just received from Chicago and St.

Louis a very fine and large assortment of goods

which we shall sell at prices that defy compe-

tition. We will not be undersold in Northern

Minnesota, for Cash or Ready Pay. Having

recently connected with our establishment a

BOOT & SHOE SHOP

With experienced and competent workmen, we

would be able to furnish our customers with

everything in this line to their advantage

and satisfaction.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, pork, butter,

eggs, cranberries, hides, &c. taken in ex-

change for goods, and the highest market prices

paid.

Also, Agents for Dr. J. C. Dray's Celebrated

Family Medicines.

Bushels of Corn wanted in ex-

change for goods.

1,000

Bushels of Wheat wanted in exchange

for goods.

500

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER.

Nov. 16, 1880—m10-3m

POTNAM HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

FRANK L. TUTTLE, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated

and is now ready to receive guests. It is

located in the heart of the city, and is

conveniently situated for business and

pleasure. The tables are furnished with the

best of food, and the service is of the

highest quality. The tables are also

furnished with the latest style of

seating, and the rooms are

well ventilated. The Potnam House

is a place where guests will find

everything that is necessary for

# LIST OF LANDS

UPON WHICH TAXES were due Washington county, on assessment of the year 1880, and were offered for sale and sold April 14th, 1881, and the next succeeding days thereafter, and the Register of Deeds having failed to advertise the list of unredeemed lands sold for taxes within the time specified therein in Sec. 63, Chapter 9, of the Public Statutes of Minnesota, therefore, the time specified therein is hereby given, that such lands will be sold in accordance with Sec. 83 of said chapter, notice is hereby given, that such lands will be sold to the purchaser thereof, from and after the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1881, according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Washington Co.

Abel John N. Stillwater

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# BULLETIN

FRESH ARRIVALS

OF

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS

CLOTHING

FANCY ARTICLES

BEST PRINTS, NINE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR

SECOND QUALITY TEN YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR

GOOD DE LAINES, 12 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD

GALA PLAIDS FOR 15 CENTS PER YARD

WOOLEN YARN FOR ONE DOLLAR PER LB.

NEW CLOAKS & SHAWLS

AND

A General Variety of Fancy & Staple

Goods!

The subscriber is prepared to sell at SMALL PROFITS, and will not be undersold by any one

in the trade.

W. E. THORNE,

Wholesale and Retail!

FOR

CASH ONLY!

HERSEY, STAPLES & CO.,

NOW OFFER TO THE TRADE OF THE ST. CROIX VALLEY, AND TO

PURCHASERS GENERALLY,

A heavy stock of

Groceries, Cordage, Dry Goods,

MILL & BUILDER'S HARDWARE, CLOTHING

BOOTS & SHOES!

As Low For Cash as they are Sold in St. Louis, Adding Transpor-

tation!

Best Manila Cordage, direct from Manufacturers.

N. O. Syrop and Molasses.

N. O. Syrop.

Star Candles.

Mill Saws and Files.

Domestic Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

By the recent decease of one of the partners, all debts due the above named firm

must be settled immediately or payment will have to be legally enforced.

W. A. MARBLE, County Treasurer.

Stillwater, February 20, 1880.